

# The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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## What Is Lost?

By Walter E. Myer

IN most classes there are a few students who care nothing about their work. There is the boy, for example, who pays little attention to his lessons, cuts class whenever he can safely do so, avoids all hard or unpleasant work. He frequently flunks, but that doesn't disturb him. He takes the course again, and that seems not so bad, for he has plenty of time.

This boy may be quite popular because of an attractive personality. He can't see that he loses much by his inattention to his work. Why shouldn't he dodge his duties and have a good time? It may be that other students ask the same question. What is this boy losing? The question deserves a thoughtful answer.

The student who has been described is losing a great deal right now. He is losing the real satisfaction which comes from mastery of a job and from being aware of the quality of leadership. He is losing the pleasure which comes from having a variety of interests.

But a more serious loss may be discovered later. A student who shuns his duties may seem to get along fairly well while he is in school. He is known there merely as a careless, happy-go-lucky sort of fellow. But after a while the school days will be over. Then he will no longer be cared for by his relatives and guided by the school. He will be out on his own. He will be obliged to make a living.

Failure then will not mean merely doing something the second time. It will mean failure to hold a job; failure to make a living. And the fellow who in school was called merely careless or irresponsible will later be called a ne'er-do-well.

Friends won't be so plentiful or so indulgent then. Even the girl friends who smiled on the shiftless fellow in school won't be so generous with their smiles in a few years. Their admiration will go to young men who are skilled and industrious; who have jobs and are moving upward in an occupation. They will be interested in young men who can make a good living, who are prepared in skill and character and habits, not to fail but to make good.

Of course there is always the chance that the boy (or girl) who is shiftless in school will face about and completely change his ways when he gets out in the occupational world. But there is always grave danger that this will not be done. Habits are tenacious things. Once they are firmly fixed they tend to stay with a person. If a well-informed vocational adviser were predicting the future prospects of the young men and women in a class, the odds would be very heavy against his favoring the ones who are shiftless and irresponsible while in school.

The student who has acquired a habit of failure is losing much of the best that the school has to offer and, more important, is hanging about his neck a weight that will probably hold him down to mediocrity.



Walter E. Myer



THIS IS a time for statesmanship

## Congress in Session

President Requests Action on Marshall Plan for Foreign Aid and Asks for Curbs on Rising Living Costs

CONGRESS is meeting today in a special session, nearly two months earlier than its regular schedule provides. The lawmakers have been called back to Washington by President Truman to deal with serious problems in our national and international affairs.

Shortly after Congress adjourned last summer, on July 27, the question arose as to whether the President should call a special meeting of the nation's lawmakers. Many people argued that Congress had adjourned without acting upon several important matters, such as aid to Europe and high prices in the United States. They declared that these problems were becoming more serious day by day, and that action on them should not be postponed until the next regular meeting of Congress on January 6, 1948.

Those who opposed calling a special session said that the situation in Europe was not serious enough to require immediate action by Congress. They also argued that more time was

needed for committees of Congress and the State Department to study the needs of the European countries. On the subject of high prices, they declared that no new laws were needed to cope with the problem.

After considering the arguments on both sides, President Truman finally announced his decision on October 24. He stated that the countries of western Europe needed help immediately and could not wait until next January. He also declared that action by Congress was required at once to stop rising prices in the United States. For these reasons, he asked the Congressmen to return to Washington for a special session beginning November 17.

When the lawmakers assemble at the Capitol today, they will hear a message by President Truman explaining what he believes Congress should do. We do not know yet exactly what he will say, or what action Congress will take during the next few weeks. There is sure to be a great deal of discussion before final decisions are made. This discussion will center around two main questions: (1) How much help should the United States give to Europe? (2) How can rising prices in the United States be checked?

The first of these questions has been under consideration ever since last (Concluded on page 6)

### NOTICE

Because of the Thanksgiving holidays, *The American Observer* will not be published on November 24. The next date of issue will be December 1.

## Will Communists Take Manchuria?

Chinese Government's Forces Are Losing the Fight in Northern Province

AS China lost her richest province—Manchuria? Seasoned observers of Far Eastern affairs believe that the territory is moving toward a complete break with the Nationalist government in China and toward Communism. Communists now control more than three-fourths of Manchuria, and they have been meeting with little opposition from the Nationalist armies in the rest of the area. Within a few weeks this vast territory may fall entirely under the control of the Chinese Communists.

Such an event would have three far-reaching results: (1) The rest of China would be in danger of being overrun by the Communists; (2) Russia's position in the Far East would probably be greatly strengthened; and (3) the position of the United States would be correspondingly weakened.

Manchuria has long been both the hope and the despair of China. The 400,000-square mile territory (about twice the size of France with a population of 45 million) contains some of the richest soil in the world. Even under primitive farming methods, the province's central plain, watered by the Amur River, produces large harvests of wheat, rice, barley, soy beans, and other important food crops. Frequently when famine has swept the more southern parts of China, the people have been saved only by the foods which have come from Manchuria.

Much of China's mineral wealth is also located in this northern region. The mountains that ring the territory are rich in gold, iron, coal, tin, tungsten, silver, asbestos, magnesium, and limestone. In normal times, more than half of China's iron and coal is produced in Manchuria. The area also has rich forests which have furnished lumber and other wood products for the entire nation. The rest

(Continued on page 2)



MAO TSE-TUNG, leader of the communist forces in Manchuria

# Manchuria

(Concluded from page 1)

of China has practically no forest land. Lumber is a scarce product.

Perhaps Manchuria's greatest importance to China has been in the industrial field. Before the Japanese took over Manchuria in the 1930's, the Chinese had built up such manufacturing centers as Changchun, Kirin, Anshan, and Mukden. Under the Japanese, Manchuria's industry was greatly expanded.

Without the resources of this region—the rich farm lands, the mineral wealth, the forests, and the factories—China's hope of relieving the poverty and misery in which the masses live would be postponed indefinitely. The Nationalist government would also be seriously threatened. As one observer points out, China's Communist revolution has survived without a secure base for 20 years. Backed by the wealth of Manchuria, the Communists may gain control of the rest of China with ease.

The establishment of a communist regime in Manchuria might give Rus-

to hold its rights in the northern part of the province, but it conceded certain privileges in southern Manchuria to Japan. Throughout the next quarter of a century Russian and Japanese troops stayed in Manchuria, although China had control over the territory and many people from other parts of China went there to live.

Russia lost most of what she had gained in Manchuria when the Japanese seized and occupied the area in the early 1930's. As a result of World War II, however, the Soviet government was again given certain privileges in Manchuria by the Chinese government. Port Arthur and Dairen, important ports in southern Manchuria, were to be open to Russia. Russia and China were both to use the Manchurian railroads, and China was not to tax Russian goods that passed through the province.

A glance at the map will show why Russia has sought concessions in Manchuria. The railroads she built across the province have given her access to the ice-free ports of Port Arthur and Dairen. They have also materially reduced the distance that Russian trains must travel to reach Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan.

clusions have not been made public up to the time of this writing. There are increasing requests that the American people be told what is contained in his report.

Our official position will probably depend to a large extent upon Soviet policy toward Manchuria. During the closing days of World War II, when Russia entered the fight against Japan, Soviet troops raced across Manchuria virtually unopposed. It was thought then that Russia might continue to occupy the province. But later, at the request of China's Nationalist government, the troops were withdrawn. Russia insists that she has carefully lived up to her pledges to the established government in China and that she has not assisted the Communists.

While some foreign observers support Russia's claim, others believe that the Soviet Union has in fact aided the revolutionary forces in Manchuria. They admit that Russia withdrew her troops according to schedule in 1946, but they point out that these forces usually left just as the Chinese Communist armies were ready to take over. In this manner, it is said, the Communists were able to seize large supplies of Japanese weapons that have

American opinion is divided over what our government's policy should be toward the conflict between the Chinese Nationalists and Communists. Here is one point of view:

"We should not interfere in the civil war in China unless it becomes clear beyond doubt that Russia is helping the Communists. Nearly every American newspaperman or official who has gone to China comes back with the same story of graft and corruption among leaders of the Nationalist government. It is generally agreed that Chiang Kai-shek, head of the government, means well, but that most of the officials under him are working for their own personal advantage, or for the interests of the special groups to which they belong.

"Every time we have helped the Nationalist government in the past, even during the war, our money and supplies have been misused. Most of our aid has gone to enrich certain groups rather than to benefit the masses of people.

"The Chinese Communists have not been on too close terms with Russia, and it is not at all certain that, if they win power, they will take orders from Moscow. Furthermore, they do not believe in the rigid government control of all farms, businesses, and factories that the Soviet leaders believe in. Therefore, until we have definite proof that the Chinese Communists are working with Russia, we should not help their opponents."

## What Others Say

The reply to this argument is as follows: "In every land that the Communists have gained power, they have entered into a close working relationship with Russia. There is absolutely no reason to believe that the Chinese Communists, if they emerge victorious, will not do the same thing."

"It would be even more serious for us if Russia should extend its control over China than if Japan had been able to do so. The reason is that Russia is already so much more powerful than Japan ever was."

"America's future safety depends on our ability to keep China free from Soviet domination. This goal will be impossible to attain if the Chinese Communists control the government."

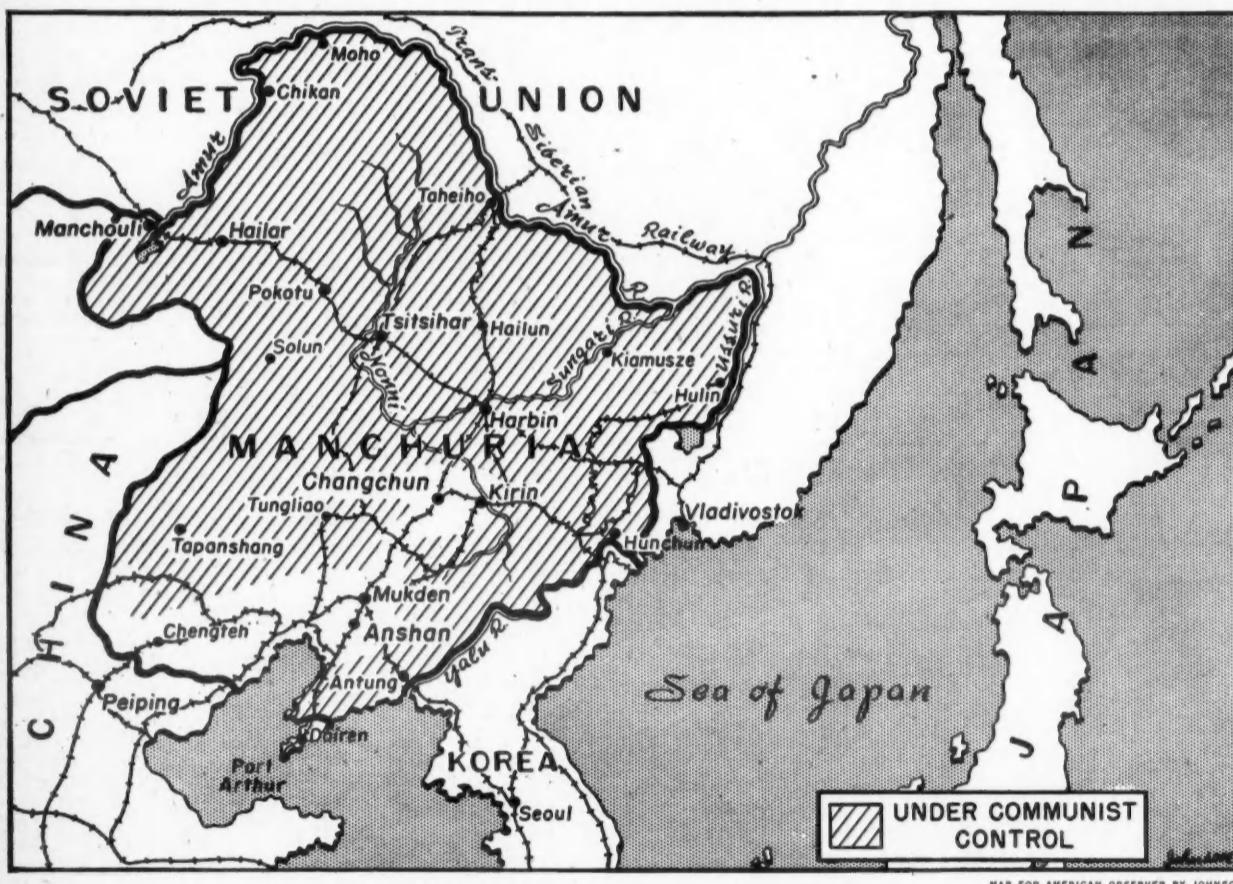
"Time and again, attempts have been made by Chiang Kai-shek to reorganize the Nationalist government and bring the Communists into it on a democratic basis. The Communist leaders, however, have never been willing to participate in such a plan, because they know that they could not control a democratic government, since most Chinese oppose them."

"Consequently, we should send large-scale aid to the Nationalist government to help it combat communism, just as we are sending such assistance to Greece. Only in that way can we insure ourselves against communist and Soviet control of China."

Such are the two main points of view on this issue.

## Pronunciations

Anshan	ahn'shān
Changchun	chahng-chōn
Dairen	die-wren
Himalaya	hi-mah'lah-yah
Hindu Kush	hind'oo kōosh'
Kashmir	cash-mēr
Kirin	kē-rin
Manchuria	man-chōr'i-ah (oo as in look)
Mao Tse-Tung	mow dzü-dōng
Mikolajczyk	mē'kaw-lī'chik
Mukden	mōök-den'
Srinagar	srē-nūg'ahr
Vladivostok	vlah'di-vōs-tok'



MANCHURIA has been the treasure house of China

MAP FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

sia a greater role in the territory's affairs. In such an event, it is believed that the relation between Manchuria and the Soviet Union would probably be much the same as that which now exists between Yugoslavia and Russia.

Because of its location, Manchuria is one of the areas Russia has long thought of as being vital to her own survival. Late in the 1800's, the czarist government secured the right to build a railroad across Manchuria to the Russian port of Vladivostok. A little later a railroad running north and south through the Chinese province was begun by the czars. With this foothold, Russia also began developing mines and manufacturing industries in the area.

Japan soon challenged the larger nation's position, and war between the two countries followed in 1904. The Japanese won, but their victory was not complete. Russia continued

Furthermore, a large part of Manchuria borders on Soviet territory. Russian leaders point out that if the territory were occupied by an enemy power during a war, it could be a base for attack on the Trans-Siberian Railway as well as on industrial developments in eastern Siberia. (Manchuria was, of course, occupied by Japan during World War II, but Russia did not enter the war in the Far East until a few days before V-J Day.)

Aside from Russia and China, the United States is the nation that has the greatest stake in the future of Manchuria. Our government has made no official statements on conditions in China since early this year when General George Marshall completed his unsuccessful attempt to bring the Nationalists and the Communists together. A more recent study of the matter has been made by General Albert Wedemeyer, but his con-

made it possible for them to oppose the Nationalists so successfully.

As for the future, few observers believe that Russia will refrain from exercising some control over Manchuria if the Communists are successful there. Our past policy in the Far East, and our actions in other parts of the world, indicate that we would strongly oppose such an extension of Russia's power. Before we were drawn into World War II, we supported China in her struggle against Japan partly because we did not want any one nation to dominate eastern Asia.

For the same reason, we would not want Russia to extend her influence in that region of the world. If it should become evident that Russia is extending her power in Manchuria, the United States would undoubtedly call upon the United Nations for action.

# Many of Today's Sports Are of Ancient Origin

*Basketball Is Only Major Game Deliberately Invented in Modern Times*



POPULAR TEAM GAMES—baseball, basketball, and football. Modern baseball is derived from an English game known as "rounders." Basketball was "invented" in the early 1890's. Football came in part from games played by the American Indians.

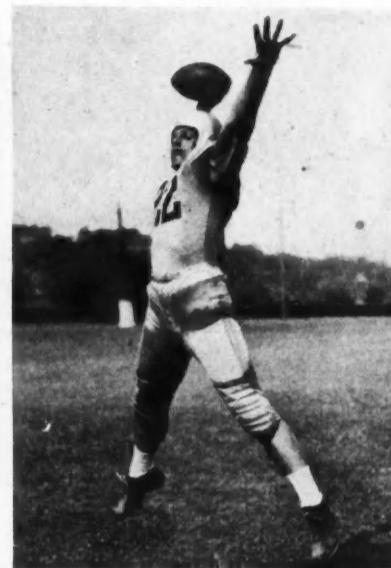
THE United States is one of the most sports-minded nations in the world. Countless Americans take active part in various forms of athletics, and others follow with enthusiasm the happenings in major and minor league baseball, school and professional football, and a number of additional sports. The following paragraphs tell where some of the popular games originated, and when they were first played in this country:

**Baseball.** The ancestor of baseball, played several centuries ago in England, was known as "rounders." Early settlers in America called that game "town ball." Modern baseball in the United States dates back to about 1845, the year in which a New York club published a book of rules that were somewhat like those now in use.

Baseball was played in army camps during the Civil War, and soldiers on both sides took the idea back to their home communities. Its popularity grew. The National League was formed during the 1870's, and its rival, the American League, was set up in 1900. "World Series" contests between these two leagues have taken place annually since early in the present century.



POPULAR INDIVIDUAL SPORTS—tennis and golf. Tennis dates back to the 11th century, and golf, in a crude form, reached the American colonies in the 1650's. Pauline Betz and Jack Kramer (left above) won amateur laurels in the United States this year, and Sam Snead (right) is one of the country's leading professional golfers.



PHOTOS BY ACME AND PRESS ASSOCIATION, INC.

The enthusiasm for baseball is spreading to many foreign countries. Some people have suggested that a true "world series," between teams from different nations, should be held.

**Football.** This is an ancient sport. Games similar to it were played by early American Indians, savage tribes in many other parts of the world, ancient Greeks and Romans, and people of medieval Europe. Some of these games, needless to say, were extremely rough and dangerous.

Early in the 1800's, certain schools in England started a sport somewhat like present-day football. It was known by a number of names, including "Rugby." Soon after 1830, students at colleges in the United States began playing "American Rugby." This game became so rough that many schools finally prohibited it. At last the rules were improved and football, as it came to be known, gained popularity. One of the first inter-college football matches was in 1869, between Princeton and Rutgers. It was about 50 years ago that professional football teams started to appear, but they did not make real headway until the 1930's.

**Basketball.** This game was deliberately invented about 56 years ago

by James Naismith. His purpose, in which he succeeded brilliantly, was to provide an indoor game that would give plenty of vigorous exercise and keen competition. The first equipment used included a soccer ball and a peach basket. The game rapidly made its way to other parts of the globe. Before World War II it had been played in at least 75 countries.

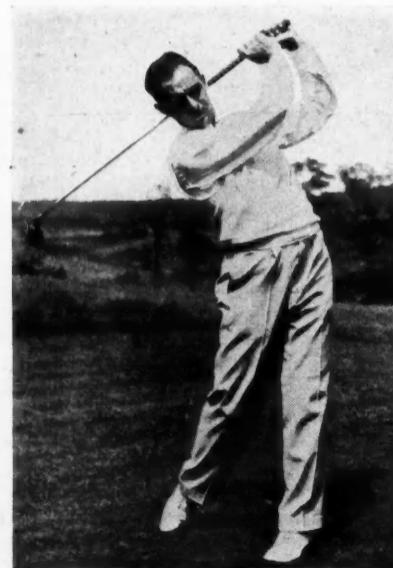
**Bowling.** It is believed that Egyptians played a game somewhat like this about 7,000 years ago. Early Christians in Germany had a religious ceremony in which they rolled balls at pins. Ability to hit the pins was supposed to indicate the contestant's righteousness. Later the Germans started bowling, or "kegling," purely for sport. Most bowling in early times was done outdoors.

Games similar to bowling were brought to this continent by the Dutch in the 17th Century. Particularly popular in early America was a bowling game known as "ninepins." Gambling corrupted it so completely that in some localities, about a hundred years ago, it was forbidden by law. The modern development of bowling as a popular, respectable game began a little more than 50 years ago.

**Tennis.** The exact origin of this sport is unknown. In the 11th and 12th Centuries the French were playing a game known as *Le Paume*, so called because the ball was batted with the palm of the hand. *Le Paume* was introduced to England in about 1360, and soon came to be known as "tennis." Players gradually started using paddles and rackets to strike the ball.

The modern form of tennis developed in the 1870's, and was brought to the United States in about 1875. Tennis has remained largely an amateur sport. Professional players did not begin to appear until the middle 1920's. There is not yet any competition between amateurs and professionals in tennis as there is in golf.

**Golf.** This sport is known in all parts of the civilized world. Ancient Romans played a game somewhat like it, using a mallet and a leather ball stuffed with feathers. The Dutch are believed to have originated golf in its more modern form, but the game reached Scotland as early as the 1450's



PHOTOS BY ACME AND WIDE WORLD

and won popularity in that country. At about the time Columbus discovered America, the Scotch government prohibited golf. It did this because the new game was competing too closely with archery, the national sport. The prohibition was dropped suddenly when the King of Scotland became a golf enthusiast.

A crude form of golf reached America as early as 1659, but the game as it is known today was introduced here only about 60 years ago.

Professional golf in the United States began at about the time of the First World War. Amateurs and professionals may compete in most big tournaments, although amateurs, of course, cannot accept money prizes.

Golf has not always been considered as "everybody's game." When it began across the Atlantic, it was reserved for noblemen and others wealthy enough to maintain private playing grounds. In the United States golf was first played in private clubs whose members were well-to-do. Public courses came later.

These leading American sports are by no means the only ones with interesting histories.

## SMILES

Antique Collector: "This vase is 2,000 years old, so be very careful in carrying it."

Moving Man: "You can depend on me, sir. I'll be just as careful as if it were new."

★ ★ ★

An ornithologist says he has made a study of birds for many years but has never solved the mystery of why a heron stands on one foot. Well, if it lifted both it would fall down.



GREEN IN SATURDAY EVENING POST  
"CAN YOU fix this? Every time the bird comes out he hollers, what time is it?"

A prize was offered at a railway station for employees who lessened noise. The winner was a porter who had a heavy suitcase dropped on his toe by a comrade and murmured mildly: "That was rather careless, Clarence."

★ ★ ★

Certain universities have now lost enough games to start deplored the overemphasis on college football.

★ ★ ★

"Doctor," said the sick man, "the other doctors seem to differ from you in their diagnosis of the case."

"I know," replied the physician cheerfully, "but the post-mortem will show that I'm right."

★ ★ ★

Somebody's always trying to take the joy out of life. Now a French physician is experimenting with serums in an effort to find a cure for laziness.

★ ★ ★

One of the competitors at a recent rifle meeting fired 10 rounds and did not hit the target once. We understand that he is our local weatherman.

# The Story of the Week

## Freedom for Korea?

The people of Korea are much encouraged over recent news from the United Nations. At last they feel there is hope for them to become independent, and they are eagerly awaiting the time when American and Russian troops will leave their soil.

Just when it seemed that little would be done to make the dreams of the Koreans come true, a special committee of the UN General Assembly approved a plan for setting up a free Korean nation. Because the plan was passed by an overwhelming vote in the committee, there appears to be a good chance that it will be carried out. By the time this paper reaches its readers, the Assembly may have acted.

If that is done, a special UN committee will go to Korea and make arrangements for a nation-wide election in which the people will select officials for their government. A short time later, this new government will make arrangements with the United States and Russia for them to withdraw their troops.

This plan was suggested by the United States and opposed by Russia. Soviet leaders say that their country will not participate in it, but most other UN members approve the idea. Hence they may prevent the program from being carried out in northern Korea, although strong pressure will be exerted in the effort to gain their cooperation. Even if they don't yield, the United States is expected to carry out its end of the bargain.

## Machine vs. Man

The struggle between James Petrillo, head of the largest musicians' union, and the makers of records again brings up an old problem which is always raised when certain workers are thrown out of jobs by new inventions.

Petrillo has announced that the musicians in his union will make no more records after this year. He points out that the use of records, particularly in radio broadcasts, has put thousands of musicians out of work.

Record makers say that many radio stations and amusement places cannot



**FOOD FOR EUROPE.** A family in Rome looks gratefully at the contents of a food package sent by an American through CARE. A \$10 contribution to this organization will provide a European family with a package of nutritious food. Why don't you and your friends get in touch with the CARE office in your locality to see how you can help relieve starvation in Europe? If there is no office nearby, write to CARE, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

afford to hire musicians and will be forced to close down if they cannot secure records. They point out that many musicians who are engaged in making recordings will themselves be thrown out of work.

'Opponents of Petrillo say that history has proved that mechanical progress cannot be blocked and that in the long run the use of machinery creates more jobs than it eliminates. Petrillo's action, they say, might be compared to shutting down the electric refrigerator industry in order to make work for icemen.

## Royal Wedding

Last-minute preparations are now being made for Great Britain's royal wedding. On Thursday the marriage of 21-year-old Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, an officer in the British Navy, will take place in famous Westminster Abbey.

As the eldest daughter of the present King and Queen, who have no sons, Princess Elizabeth is expected to ascend the British throne upon the death of her father. If she does, she will be the first woman to rule the Empire since her great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, who ruled for 64 years. When Princess Elizabeth becomes Queen, her husband will have no title unless Parliament gives him one.

People of the British Empire are taking a deep interest in the wedding. The royal family no longer has any power in making laws, but it ranks high in the affections of the people. They regard their ruling family as a time-honored symbol of the Empire.

## Christmas Toys

While most toys will be plentiful at Christmas time, there will probably be a shortage of dolls. Many dolls are made of a composition which does not "set" properly in hot, humid weather. Last summer's long hot spell so reduced the production of dolls that there are about 15 per cent less than last year.

To make up for this scarcity, there will be plenty of other toys on Christ-



**PRINCESS ELIZABETH** of England and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, whose marriage this week holds the attention of the British Empire.

other strains have been intermixed in the mustang of today.

An attempt is being made to have a herd of wild horses put in a million-acre refuge in Nebraska and South Dakota. Unless this is done, the hardy, spirited wild horse will probably completely disappear from the West.

## Polish Refugee

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant Party, who recently fled his native land, is going to make a lecture tour in this country. It is thought that he may set up an organization to oppose the Communist-dominated Polish government which, he charges, planned to sentence him to death.

Before World War II Mikolajczyk was a member of the Polish Parliament. When the Germans invaded the country in 1939, he fought as a private and then escaped to England where he joined the Polish government-in-exile and eventually became Premier.

Mikolajczyk returned to Poland after the war and worked with the ruling group that was supported by Russia. Although he supported many communist plans, he tried to keep democracy alive through his Peasant Party. In recent months the Communists, who had gained complete control of the country, have been arresting Peasant Party leaders for supposed "plots." Realizing that he would probably be next, Mikolajczyk quietly left Poland and made his way to England.

The sturdy Peasant Party leader is himself a peasant by birth. During the war his wife and son were arrested



**STANISLAW MIKOŁAJCZYK**, leader of Poland's Peasant Party, who fled from his country because he feared the Communists. He will soon make a lecture tour in the United States.

by the Nazis and thrown into slave labor camps. Both survived and are now living in London.

## Young Man with Vision

In the November *Survey Graphic* James Hennessy, a returned GI, tells why he wants to be a teacher. He believes there is "no more challenging occupation today" than that of trying to guide young people in their attempts to make a peaceful world. He says that as a result of their war experiences many returning GIs realize that they must help to develop world citizens.

Hennessy thinks that in a time of crisis the teacher plays an especially important part in influencing the thoughts and actions of people. And the teacher's responsibility in the fu-



THE AZORES are an important stopping point for transatlantic flyers

ture will be just as important as it is now, he predicts.

It is encouraging to see that young people like Mr. Hennessy are choosing occupations which they feel offer the greatest opportunity for public service. If lasting peace and prosperity are brought about, it will be accomplished by men and women with the farsighted vision of this thoughtful ex-soldier.

### Movie About Oil

A number of business corporations produce interesting motion pictures dealing with the work they do, and with the history and uses of their products. The Shell Oil Company has recently made a 23-minute "puppetoon," with sound and in technicolor, called "Prospecting for Petroleum."

This film gives a history of the use of oil, tells how the substance was first discovered in America, describes the geologic formations in which it is found, and shows past and present methods of searching for oil pools.

Schools and clubs can get complete information on how to obtain this and other such films by writing to the Shell Oil Company Public Relations Department. The eastern address is 50 West 50th Street, New York City. The western office is 100 Bush Street, San Francisco.

### UNESCO Meeting

Delegates from the 31 member countries of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, known as UNESCO, are now meeting at Mexico City. All the major powers except Russia are represented in this specialized UN agency which is engaged in promoting understanding among nations. Heading the United States delegation is Milton Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College and brother of the Army Chief of Staff.

UNESCO's principal task at present is to bring about the reconstruction of schools, museums, and universities in war-devastated countries. In such scattered lands as Greece, Ethiopia, and the Philippines, ordinary school supplies—pencils, chalk, rulers, and paper—are badly needed. UNESCO is trying to provide these materials as well as special equipment for medical, dental, and vocational schools.

Another project being undertaken by UNESCO is an examination of text-

books from the member nations. Standards are to be set up for future textbooks and other teaching materials. By establishing certain common principles for school books, UNESCO hopes to help break down the misunderstandings and suspicions that result in war.

### British Political Scene

Leaders of the Conservative Party in Great Britain are demanding that Parliament, controlled by the Labor Party, be dissolved and that new elections be held. Conservatives think that elections today would give them control of Britain's government. This belief is based on the result of recent city voting throughout Great Britain. Conservative Party candidates won sweeping victories over their Labor Party opponents.

Among impartial observers, there are two different points of view as to the meaning of the recent local elections. One is this:

"The Conservative victories at the polls strongly demonstrate that the British people are opposed to the socialistic program that the Labor Party has been carrying out. The majority of Englishmen want a return to the free-enterprise system; they want the

government to stop operating and controlling the nation's industries."

The other point of view interprets the election results in this way:

"The Conservative victories do not prove that the British people oppose the socialistic experiments of the Labor Party. Instead, they show that Englishmen are weary and discontented with the hardships and sacrifices they have been called upon to endure. These hardships, caused by the war, would have been just as great, whichever party was in power. It is doubtful whether the majority of Britshers want the government to be less active in the industrial life than it is now."

Where the truth lies cannot be definitely established at this time. New national elections are not supposed to be held until 1950, but if it becomes clearly evident that the majority of people no longer support the Labor Party, the voting may take place earlier.

### Azores Airfields

The Azores, which played an important part in World War II as air and naval bases, are now serving as a stopping place for transatlantic planes. Located in mid-ocean, these island possessions of Portugal are as valuable to airmen today as they were to sailors in the past.

The airports and the hangars of the Azores were built, mostly by American funds, in 1943 for war duty. Two years later they were turned over to Portugal. Planes of many countries now make use of this "Atlantic airport."

### Little Assembly

During the months that the General Assembly of the United Nations is not in session, its work will be carried on by the "Little Assembly" that was recently established. Each UN member nation is entitled to have one representative in this new body. It will study and debate world problems in the same way that the General Assembly does.

Russia opposes the Little Assembly, contending that it will deal with problems which the UN Security Council



SWIM-GYM in the Beverly Hills High School, California. When the 60- by 90-foot gym floor is opened, a swimming pool, complete with diving boards, is ready for use. In the picture above, the pool engineer watches as the floor sections are rolled back. A series of safety locks prevent the floor from opening unexpectedly.

is supposed to handle. Soviet leaders say their country will boycott the new agency.

African snails, introduced into many Pacific islands during the war as food for Japanese troops, are proving a serious threat to the islands' vegetation. With shells that are sometimes six inches long, the snails eat nearly everything that grows. They especially like sweet potatoes and bananas. On some of the islands U. S. Navy authorities are preparing to combat them.

## Straight Thinking

By Clay Coss

If you are opposed to a person politically; if you don't like him and want others to dislike him, several courses are open to you. The most honorable course is for you to argue openly against him. You may try to prove that his ideas are wrong or that he, personally, is unworthy. You may present facts and evidence to establish your case against him.

But suppose you have no evidence to prove that your opponent is a bad fellow or that his policies are undesirable. You might try to make him unpopular by the device known as "name calling." You could attach an unpopular label to him, without proving that the name or label was appropriate to him.

This would not be an honorable thing to do. It would tend to get people off the straight-thinking path. But many resort to the name-calling practice.

Suppose, for example, that a man thinks the government should give financial assistance to a home-building program. You can properly argue against him if you wish, for there is much to be said on both sides of the question.

But if you don't know how to answer the points he makes, or don't want to take the trouble to argue it out, you may simply call him a Communist. You may say his ideas are communistic. Or you may refer to him as a "Red" or a "Pink." Most people do not like those terms, and if you can get them to thinking of your opponent as a "Red," some of them may oppose him.

Or perhaps your opponent is a strong anti-Communist. Suppose he is arguing for Communists to be outlawed or repressed. You may think such a policy would endanger freedom of speech but, instead of arguing the case on that basis, you may call him a Fascist, "Red Baiter" or "Witch Hunter," and in that way undertake to make him unpopular without presenting arguments.

Many examples of the very common name-calling practice could be given. Straight thinkers will not be taken in by name callers of the kind described here, nor will they "label" others without having indisputable evidence.

## Special Session

(Concluded from page 1)

June 5, when Secretary of State Marshall announced the "Marshall Plan." As worked out, this Plan calls upon the United States to grant about four billion dollars annually to Europe during the next several years for relief and recovery purposes.

There has been much disagreement among Congressmen on this subject. Some of the lawmakers have given their full approval to the Plan, while others have criticized it. During the past three months, many members of Congress have gone to Europe to see for themselves what conditions are like over there. The reports which these legislators make during the special session will have an important influence on decisions of Congress.

It is believed that most of these returning Congressmen will argue in favor of granting some aid to Europe as quickly as possible. They are expected to report that the situation in France, Italy, and other countries is much worse now than it was last summer when the "Marshall Plan" was first announced. They will point out that, because of bad weather which damaged the crops, European countries will need help sooner than was originally expected.

President Truman described these conditions in his radio address to the nation on October 24 as follows: "France can meet her needs, with present funds, only until the end of December. She will enter the new year without funds to pay for essential needs. The French people will need \$357 million to carry them until the end of March, 1948."

"Italy will not be able even to get through the rest of this year. She must have \$142 million to carry her.



PHOTOS BY HARRIS & EWING

**REPUBLICAN LEADERS in Congress.** Left to right, they are: Arthur Vandenberg, President *pro tempore* of the Senate and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Robert Taft, Chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee; and Joe Martin, Jr., Speaker of the House. Their views on the foreign relief program and the price problem will carry great weight with other Republican lawmakers.

agreement on *how much* aid should be granted. The President is expected to ask that about \$600 million be given to France and Italy at once, plus the amounts to be requested under the Marshall Plan.

Many Congressmen will object that these sums are too great. They will argue that the United States has already given huge sums to war-torn countries and cannot continue to spend billions of dollars every year for foreign relief. It will be argued on the floor of the House and Senate that the people of Europe have not done all they could to help themselves, and are depending too much on the United States for aid.

Before they will agree to vote for aid to Europe, some Congressmen will insist that taxes be reduced in the United States. They will argue that, if large grants are to be made to help other countries, our government must get the money either by cutting down its other expenses or by borrowing. The nation's taxpayers, these Con-

suming further price rises. "The American people need protection from the dangers of price inflation and the rising cost of living," he declared. "For this purpose, prompt enactment of legislation by Congress is necessary."

What action should Congress take to bring prices down or keep them from going higher? This is one of the most difficult questions now facing our lawmakers. Two different answers to it have been put forward recently and will be debated in Congress during the coming weeks.

One proposal is that the government should restore the type of price control which we had during the war. Advocates of this plan say that if prices are allowed to rise further it will not only bring hardships to the American people, but will also interfere with our aid to Europe. If prices go up, the nations of Europe will not be able to buy as much as they need with the money which we grant them. Furthermore, it is said, continued

to adopt a compromise suggestion which is being made. According to this proposal, the government would regulate the prices of only a few outstanding products which are in unusually great demand. These items would include grain and steel.

Supporters of this proposal say that it could be put into effect easily and quickly. They also argue that since steel and grain are used for so many purposes, price control applied to them might hold down prices in general.

Critics of the plan contend that it would not be fair or wise for the government to control the prices of certain products and not of others. According to this point of view, either we must have regulation of all prices or none.

Congress is expected to study and debate these issues for a considerable time before arriving at decisions. The special session will probably work on the problems until the middle of December, adjourn for the Christmas holidays, and then return to Washington again early in January for its next regular meeting.

### Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Turn to page 8, column 4, for the correct answers.

1. The boy was an *uncouth* (unkooth') lad. (a) refined (b) awkward (c) unselfish (d) talented.

2. He *stipulated* (stip'you-lay-ted) the materials needed for the job. (a) forgot (b) purchased (c) specified (d) overestimated.

3. Their house was *palatial* (päl'ay'shal). (a) modern (b) very old (c) enchanting (d) magnificent.

4. Most people called his suggestion *preposterous* (pre-post'er-us). (a) original (b) absurd (c) smart (d) doubtful.

5. The crowd's spirits were *buoyant* (boy'ant). (a) hostile (b) dangerous (c) light (d) depressed.

6. Do you think we should have a more *diversified* (di-vur'si-fid) program? (a) entertaining (b) varied (c) difficult (d) educational.

7. The dressmaker was an *adroit* (uh-droit') worker. (a) clumsy (b) clever (c) slow (d) artistic.



**DEMOCRATIC LEADERS in Congress.** Left to right, they are: Alben Barkley, minority floor leader in the Senate; Tom Connally, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; and Sam Rayburn, minority leader in the House. Democrats in Congress will be influenced by their opinions regarding foreign aid and prices.

until December 31, and an additional sum to get through the first three months of 1948."

Those who support the granting of immediate aid to Europe will also stress the danger of communism. They will argue that there are strong Communist parties in France, Italy, and other countries, and that these parties may gain control if conditions grow any worse. It will be said that, if American aid is not given soon, the people of these nations will lose faith in the United States and will turn toward Russia.

Most political observers in Washington believe that a majority of the Congressmen will vote in favor of extending some help to Europe during this session. But there will be dis-

gressmen believe, simply must have their present burden lightened.

In reply to these arguments, it will be said that this is the worst possible time to reduce taxes and add to the national debt. Reducing taxes, it is contended, will provide people with still more money to spend, and the danger of inflation will be increased. Supporters of this point say that our national debt is already at an all-time high because of the war, and that government costs have been reduced as much as possible.

In addition to European relief, the special session of Congress was called to deal with the rising cost of living in the United States. President Truman, in his radio speech to the nation on October 24, stressed the need for

price increases in the United States will eventually lead to an economic collapse such as we had in 1929.

Those who oppose the return of price control reply that it is too complicated to work successfully. They say that it would result in excessive government interference and "red tape," and would bring about a return of the black market we had during the war. It is argued that if American farms and factories are to produce enough for our population, as well as to supply a great deal more for Europe, they must not be hampered by rigid government controls and regulations.

Some members of Congress who are definitely opposed to an all-inclusive price-control plan might be persuaded

## Science News

TWO of our best known man-made fabrics are rayon and nylon. Rayon is made from wood pulp, while nylon is produced from coal, water, and air. One of the latest fabrics, called "azlon," is made from skinned milk. For many years scientists have been trying to find a use for the 55 billion pounds of skinned milk which is left over after cream and butterfat have been removed. Although this can be fed to animals, farmers have been anxious to find a new way to increase the value of their "milk crop."

Azlon is more expensive than either rayon or cotton, but less costly than wool. It can be combined with either wool or cotton to produce many new types of fabrics.

\* \* \*

A new kind of typewriter which will be helpful in teaching blind people to type has received a patent. When a letter is struck on the keyboard, a phonograph voice pronounces the letter which has just been pressed. In this way the person can locate the correct letters more easily.

\* \* \*

Scientists are awaiting further tests of Howard Hughes' great new flying boat. They want to see whether a craft so large is of practical use today.

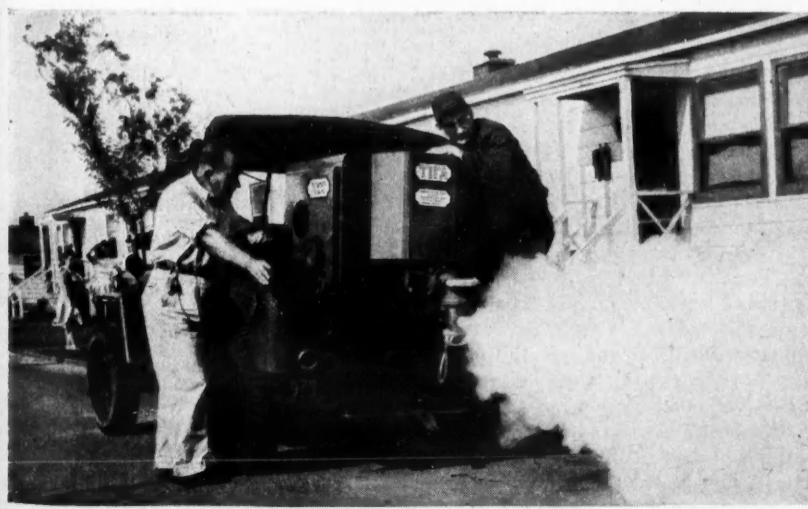
The plywood giant, which Hughes took into the air for the first time early this month, is the largest airplane ever built. It has been under construction since 1943 and cost about 25 million dollars. The craft has eight engines, weighs 200 tons, is 219 feet long, and has a wingspread of 320 feet. It will carry as many as 500 persons.

\* \* \*

Bad weather on the remote island of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean, means that the crop of vanilla beans, from which the popular extract is made, will be very poor this year. It will, therefore, be necessary to use a great deal of artificial vanilla.

During the war, when it was impossible to import the beans, chemists began to make this flavoring synthetically. It was found that it could be produced from coal tar, clove oil, benzene, or the waste liquid from pulp and paper. Even though the synthetic product is less expensive, most people would still prefer to buy the bottle labeled "pure vanilla."

By HAZEL LEWIS



**THE JEEP IN PEACE.** With equipment similar to that used for generating fog screens during the war, this jeep aids in the endless fight against flies and mosquitoes. It spreads a DDT mixture that kills insects, but is harmless to people.



THOMAS JEFFERSON and Abraham Lincoln found it necessary to call special sessions of Congress when they were in the Presidency

## Historical Backgrounds

By Harry C. Thomson

WHEN the Constitution was written, it contained the provision that Congress should meet at least once every year. The members of the Senate and the House of Representatives were allowed to decide how long a session should be. After Congress had assembled, it could adjourn and its members could go home whenever they pleased.

The Constitution-makers knew, however, that an emergency might arise at any time, and that if this emergency came after Congress had adjourned, there should be some way to bring the members back to the national capital to look after the country's business.

The President was given the power to decide when Congress should be called for special sessions. The Constitution declares that "on extraordinary occasions" he may call into session either house of Congress or both of them.

That is what President Truman has done. Congress adjourned last summer and was not to come back to Washington until next January. The President decided several weeks ago, however, that "an extraordinary occasion" had developed, and that Congress should return to work today instead of waiting until January.

This is the 26th special session in our nation's history. The first special session was called for by President John Adams in 1797—eight years after our government was established. President Adams asked Congress to assemble in order to deal with international affairs, as our country at that

time appeared to be on the verge of war with France.

President Thomas Jefferson, whose administration was clouded by quarrels with Great Britain and France, called two special sessions. The next session was called by President Madison for November 4, 1811. At that time, war with England was brewing, and broke out the next year. President Madison called another extra session about the time the War of 1812 came to an end.

After that, no President found it necessary to call Congress for an emergency meeting during a period of 22 years—not until 1837, when Martin Van Buren was President.

Extra sessions of Congress have been more frequent in recent years than they were early in our history. During the first 108 years under the Constitution, special sessions came on an average of once every 12 years. During the past 50 years they have come on an average of once every four years.

It is easy to understand why it has been necessary to call Congressmen back to Washington more often as time has gone on. The nation has grown larger and more complex. There is much more work for the government to do than there was in the past. Hence, if the members of Congress adjourn and go home, there is more likelihood than formerly that they will be called back to attend to the nation's business.

Tiny Nauru Island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean is now under UN trusteeship with Australia, Great Britain, and New Zealand as partners in its management. Situated west of the Gilbert Islands and almost on the equator, Nauru has but eight square miles of land. In that limited area are 90 million tons of rich phosphate rock, a chief source of fertilizer.

Nauru was annexed by Germany in 1888. After World War I it passed to the British under a League of Nations mandate. The discovery of phosphate deposits in 1900 had meanwhile multiplied the value of the island many times. From 1942 to 1945 Nauru was occupied by the Japanese.

Nauru's phosphate deposits are particularly important today. In urging a speedy decision on the proposed trusteeship, Australia emphasized that it needed phosphate for fertilizer if it were to raise sufficient crops to help supply food for needy lands.

## Readers Say—

I am opposed to having the United States weaken itself to aid Europe. The demands the 16 nations are making under the Marshall Plan cannot be met unless we destroy our national economy.

We must import oil ourselves, yet Europe expects us to send her millions of barrels this year. We are so short of houses that some people have to live in tents, yet Europe is asking us for enough lumber to build more than a million dwellings. Almost all our industries are slowed down by a lack of steel, but Europeans are trying to get us to give them one billion dollars' worth of steel this coming year.

Our forefathers built a new world by themselves, and Europe should rebuild by itself.

ROBERT E. DE VOE,  
Dubuque, Iowa.

We, in Oregon, have become accustomed to having California credited with all of Oregon's geographical landmarks. The Californians claim everything, from Crater Lake, in southern Oregon, to Mt. Hood in the north. But when you, in the article "Olympic Games," listed Les Steers, the world champion high-jumper, as a resident of California, that was the crowning blow. For the record, Steers graduated from the University of Oregon, and was there at the time he made his historic leap of seven feet and one-quarter inch.

DON DEWEY,  
Portland, Oregon.

An article in this paper stated that the Korean people want their freedom. I strongly believe that they should not be allowed freedom until they are fully capable of governing themselves. The Russian and American zones of Korea should be allowed to trade with each other, but independence should not come until later.

MARY DICKINSON,  
Tallison, Arizona.



It is my opinion that another war cannot be prevented. I base this opinion on my knowledge of the causes of war. I have found that war is brought on by the tendency of nations to build up their armaments. I do not say that we should not have an army, but I believe the armaments of all the countries were a cause of the two World Wars.

I also find that people are war-minded. Many countries are jealous of our Western Hemisphere, which was not touched by a single bomb during the recent war. Armaments and war-mindedness will be the cause of World War III.

JOSEPH OGONOWSKI, JR.  
Cranford, New Jersey.

We think the answers to the "Vocabulary Test" in THE AMERICAN OBSERVER should be eliminated. If the answers were not given, the students would have to use their dictionaries, and would thus get the full meaning of the words.

JOHN HOLZINGER and  
WILLIAM CHAMBRES,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(Editor's note: We should like to hear from other readers on this point.)

I do not think we can rely too heavily on the driving taught in schools. Our school has 1,200 pupils, and only 50 can take the driving course each year. Those who take it read four or five books on driving, and all they receive is one-half unit toward the credits needed for graduation. They do not even receive driving licenses. I cannot see how a course of this kind helps solve the problem of careless drivers.

ROBERT GORE,  
Buffalo, New York.

# Conflict in the "Paradise of India"

*Kashmir Suffers from Moslem-Hindu Fighting*

**C**ONTINUED violence in the Princely State of Kashmir is threatening to involve the two new states of Moslem Pakistan and the Hindu Dominion of India in war. Located in the northern tip of "old India," Kashmir decided to remain independent when the country was divided last August. Three-fourths of Kashmir's people are Moslems, but the ruler of the state is a Hindu.

The present trouble started when about 10,000 well-organized Moslem tribesmen invaded Kashmir from Pakistan. The Hindu ruler immediately linked Kashmir to the Dominion of India which quickly sent troops and fighter planes to his assistance. The Dominion of India has promised that as soon as peace is restored, the people of Kashmir will have a chance to vote on which of the two new nations they will join.

As these words are written, the invading tribesmen seem to have been checked by the troops brought in from Hindu India. The Moslem troops are spreading into the hills, and observers believe that Kashmir may face a long period of guerrilla warfare. Those on the scene feel that the rebellion is in part an outbreak against the autocratic rule of Kashmir's maharajah, and in part an "invasion" inspired by Pakistan in an effort to get Kashmir to join it.

Kashmir, also spelled Cashmere, is known as the "Switzerland of the

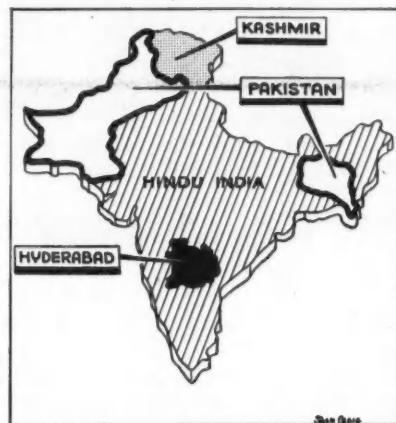
East" or as the "Paradise of India." Its central valley is surrounded by the Himalaya and the Hindu Kush mountains. The valley has a cool climate because of its elevation, but the region produces abundant crops. On the sides of the snow-capped mountains are rich forests. Along the lower slopes and in the valley itself are extensive orchards, an abundance

of their land, the people of Kashmir live very simply. They tend small herds of cattle, sheep, or goats, care for the farms, and do primitive weaving. Their products—including handwoven carpets, wood carvings, and the famous Kashmir shawls—are sold at colorful bazaars.

The country's healthful climate and its scenic beauty have made it a popular resort. Srinagar, Kashmir's capital, is described as a "Venice transported to Switzerland." Englishmen stationed elsewhere in India and vacationers from other countries, have gone to Srinagar to play polo, sail on the ice-blue lakes, and hunt wild goats and bears in the nearby mountains and hills.

In matters of education, Kashmir is the most poorly developed of any section of India. Ninety-eight per cent of the people are illiterate, and until fairly recently the country had no written language at all. Missionaries devised symbols to represent the spoken tongue so that they could make translations of the Bible and of hymns. The folk literature of the region is rich in imaginative stories and proverbs, but few of these have been written down.

Kashmir was an independent country from its early beginnings until 1586. After that it was successively occupied by Moguls, Afghans, and Sikhs. In 1846 it came under British protection.



of flowers, and fields of corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco. Oil extracted from roses and jasmine are important items of export.

This land has a population of 4 million. It covers an area of approximately 85,000 square miles, which makes it about twice the size of our state of Tennessee.

In spite of the beauty and fertility

## A Career for Tomorrow - - - In the Army

(This is the second of three vocational articles dealing with the branches of our military services—the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force.)

**T**HE Army offers a young man a career with three outstanding advantages. First, he can expect to secure technical training and advancement in accordance with his ability and interest. Second, he is assured of financial security as long as he remains in the Army. And third, the soldier knows he is doing his part in the ever important task of protecting his country.

Like other branches of our military forces, the Army needs men who can do a wide variety of jobs. The real fighting forces of the Army are the infantry, the armored forces, and the artillery. They could not operate long, however, without the administrative and technical services. These departments keep the Army supplied with food, shelter, and clothing; distribute weapons; take care of communication; and do many other necessary jobs.

Space does not permit us to go into the skills required for work in the various branches of the Army. Now, perhaps, more than ever before, the Army is experimenting and testing new equipment so that the skills are changing from day to day.

When a man enters the service, he is given aptitude tests to find his special abilities. Insofar as possible, he is placed where his talents and experience can best be used. Then he receives a short period of basic training, including infantry drill, the study of Army customs, hygiene, first aid, and other military procedure.

After the basic training is completed, the soldier may take a special leaders' course, or he may attend one or more of the Army's service schools where technical subjects are taught. By qualifying for appointment to the Officer Candidate School, Fort Riley, Kansas, and by successfully completing the course, a soldier may become a commissioned officer.

The greatest opportunity, of course, and the most difficult to attain, is an appointment as a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Men between the ages of 19 and 22 years, inclusive, who have had one year's Army service are eligible for appointment, but they must pass rigid mental and physical examinations. Upon graduation, the cadet is commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular Army.

In addition to offering training di-

rectly connected with its own work, the Army encourages its men to add to their skills and background through correspondence and college extension courses. Most universities give credit for this work, as well as for certain phases of the Army training itself.

A private, on entering the service, earns \$75 a month plus his living expenses, clothes, and medical and dental care. This does not sound like a large amount, but it is estimated that a civilian would have to earn about \$3,500 a year to have a similar income after paying taxes and providing retirement benefits for himself.

A soldier's pay increases with his promotions and according to the length of his service. He may also receive allowances for his dependents, and increases for overseas service and for certain decorations and proficiency awards.

If a man remains in the Army for 20 years, he may retire with a monthly income equal to one-half his active duty pay. After 30 years, he may retire with an income of three-fourths his active duty pay. To get equal retirement benefits a civilian would have to spend about \$1,200 a year for 20 years on insurance.

The Army is, of course, a military institution and is strict in its demands on its personnel. This factor may or may not be a disadvantage. Individualism is encouraged by the service, but a soldier must remember that he is first of all a member of a highly disciplined team. Additional details on the Army as a temporary or permanent career may be secured from your local recruiting office.

By CARRINGTON SHIELDS



MILITARY TRAINING is only one part of a man's service in the Army

## Study Guide

### Special Session

1. What are the two main questions which Congress will discuss during the next few weeks?

2. How do most of the Congressmen who have visited foreign lands feel about granting assistance to Europe?

3. What are some of the arguments that many Congressmen may use in objecting to a foreign-aid plan that would cost several billion dollars each year? Give the reply to these arguments.

4. What may be said for and against the return of price control such as we had during the war?

5. Briefly describe the compromise suggestion being made by some of the members of Congress who are opposed to an all-inclusive price-control plan.

6. Why do supporters of this compromise proposal think that it might hold down prices in general?

7. What is the argument made against this proposal?

### Discussion

1. If Congress decides to help Europe, how do you think it should determine the amount of aid to be given? Explain your answer.

2. What action do you favor to bring prices down or keep them from going higher? What do you consider to be the merits of your plan as compared with other proposals?

### Manchuria

1. What might be three far-reaching effects of Manchuria's falling under communist control?

2. Why can it be said that Manchuria has been the hope of China?

3. Give some reasons why Russia has long been interested in the region.

4. What country was in control of Manchuria during World War II?

5. Who occupied the province at the close of the war?

6. How, according to many observers, did Russia help the Chinese Communists to seize a large part of the region?

7. What will the United States probably do if it appears that Russia is extending her power in Manchuria?

8. Give the two points of view as to what our government's policy should be toward the civil conflict in China.

### Discussion

1. In your opinion, what should be the attitude of the United States government with respect to Manchuria? Give reasons.

2. What action, if any, do you think the United Nations should take if it becomes evident that Manchuria is passing under Russian control? Defend your position.

### Miscellaneous

1. Why are the people of Korea encouraged over recent news from the United Nations?

2. What is the issue between James Petrillo and the makers of records?

3. How is atomic research assisting scientists in their work on cancer?

4. State two different points of view on the meaning of the recent election results in Great Britain.

5. What is UNESCO's principal task at present?

6. Why has it been necessary to have frequent special sessions of Congress in recent years?

7. Why is Kashmir referred to as the "Paradise of India?"

### Answers to Vocabulary Test

- (b) awkward
- (c) specified
- (d) magnificent
- (b) absurd
- (c) light
- (b) varied
- (b) clever